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FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sum

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



AND THE


CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR

1957.

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S T A F F.  
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Medical Officer of Health.  
F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H..

Chief Public Health Inspector.  
B.J.D. WARREN, M.S.I.A., F.R.E.S..

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.  
A.J. DESBROW, Cert. S.I.B..

Additional Public Health Inspector.  
M.J.DAVIS, M.S.I.A..

Public Analyst.  
D.D. MOIR, M.Sc., F.R.I.C..

Chief Clerk.  
MISS M. HOPPINS.

Clerk.  
MISS E.B. HODGE.

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REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1957.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1957.

Birth Rate for the district has increased from 17.92 in 1956 to 21.78 in 1957. (England and Wales 16.1).

Death Rate shows little change - 10.05 in 1956 10.33 in 1957. (England and Wales 11.5).

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age shows a considerable fall, from 24.4 in 1956 to 13.57 in 1957. (England and Wales 23.0).

In regard to Infectious Diseases, a considerable number (395) of cases of Measles were notified but no deaths from this cause were reported. A number of cases of Dysentery were notified - 106, many of which proved to be negative on pathological examination.

Influenza did not assume epidemic prevalence. The Ministry of Health invited co-operation of Local Authority Medical Officers in arranging investigation of any outbreaks of Influenza.

Mass X-Ray Unit visited this district from 28th June to 9th July, 1957, a total of 3379 persons were examined of which only 3 were 'active'.

Inoculation against Poliomyelitis, the rate of acceptance of inoculation is not yet satisfactory and the rate of acceptance by expectant mothers is very low.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	7,766 acres.
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1957)	...	....				24,170 (including non-civilians).
Number of dwellinghouses (At 31st March, 1958)..	...	...				6,887.
Rateable Value (At 31st March, 1958)	...					£396,210.
Rates in the £..	...	...	...	...		15s. Od.
Product of a Penny Rate (At 31st March, 1958)..	...	...	...	...		£1567. 6. 9.872d.
					<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u> <u>Female.</u>
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate..	...	...			496	251 245
(Illegitimate	...	...			20	13 7
STILL BIRTHS (Legitimate.	...	...			5	1 4
(Illegitimate	...	...			-	- -
DEATHS	...	...	...	...	219	113 106

	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 total (Live &amp; Still) births)</u>
Deaths from puerperal causes:-		
(a) Puerperal sepsis...	-	-
(b) Other puerperal causes...	-	-

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...
	7	2	5
	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:-

Legitimate	...	...	...
Illegitimate	...	...	...
	6	2	4
	-	-	-



CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

Cause of Death.	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease. ... ..	-	1	1
4. Diphtheria... ..	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections. ... ..	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	-	-	-
8. Measles ... ..	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	3	2	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	11	1	12
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	-	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	12	10	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	2	-	2
16. Diabetes ... ..	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system...	14	26	40
18. Coronary disease, angina. ... ..	23	16	39
19. Hypertensions with heart disease ...	3	4	7
20. Other heart disease ... ..	10	14	24
21. Other circulatory disease ... ..	1	6	7
22. Influenza ... ..	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..	7	6	13
24. Bronchitis... ..	4	2	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.. ...	4	-	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.. ... ..	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.. ... ..	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations. ... ..	1	2	3
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases.	8	6	14
33. Motor vehicle accidents.. ... ..	-	-	-
34. All other accidents ... ..	3	2	5
35. Suicide ... ..	2	2	4
36. Homicide and operations of war. ...	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	113	106	219

CRUDE BIRTH RATE ... ..	21.35
BIRTH RATE (Corrected with comparability factor) ...	21.78
CRUDE DEATH RATE ... ..	9.06
DEATH RATE (Corrected with comparability factor) ...	10.33
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-	
(All infants per 1,000 Live Births ... ..)	13.57
7 (Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births)	14.11
Deaths (Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births. -	



# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1957.

Notifiable Disease.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													Total cases in each locality.	Total cases removed to hospital in each locality.	TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	DEATHS.		
	ALL ages - Years.																		
	ALL AGES																		
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 and over	Camberley and Yorktown.	Frimley.					Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown and Deepcut.
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	26	5	1	3	2	1	14	-	-	-	17	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria . . . . .	395	8	27	33	38	47	219	45	1	4	294	33	63	5	4	-	2	1	-
Measles . . . . .	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Acute Pneumonia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-do- (Non-paralytic) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Encephalitis (Infective)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-do- (Postinfectious) . . . . .	106	3	8	6	2	3	42	8	1	22	106	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2
Dysentery . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fevers . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever . . . . .	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Respiratory) . . . . .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	4	2	5	1	3	2	11
(Meninges & C.N.S.) . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
(Other forms) . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS . . . . .	558	17	37	43	42	52	278	23	4	34	434	42	73	9	16	3	7	4	30

### Disinfection.

During the year four premises have been disinfected, comprising:-

Tuberculosis ... 4

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease is carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

### Hospital Services.

There has been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year.

The District continues to be represented on the Group Management Committee by Alderman Mrs. B. Redding and Mr. A.C. Beer.

### Frimley and Camberley Hospital.

The following is an extract from the ninth Annual Report of the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee:-

"Hopes were raised when Frimley Park was put on the War Department's Redundant List and the Regional Board endorsed the Management Committee's view that the property represented an excellent site for hospital development. It seems, however, that the War Department are proposing an alternative use for the buildings and the Ministry's decision is still awaited. In the meantime, the purchase of "Linden" will enable staff quarters to be transferred from the hospital and the size of the Maternity Department to be doubled. The X-ray Department has been re-modelled and re-equipped and an isolation ward and small waiting room provided.

Improvements have been made in the general hospital equipment, and all hair mattresses have now been replaced by interior sprung or latex foam mattresses. Electric sterilisers have replaced fish kettles and anaesthetic equipment provided for the Maternity Department.

The hospital has had again the valued support of the Comforts Fund Committee, whose gifts included 22 bedside lockers

and theatre visits for the staff at Christmas. Mrs. Cule's work in connection with the Red Cross Library has also been greatly appreciated.

The Committee have congratulated Miss J.E. Smith, Sister in Charge of the Maternity Department, who has been awarded the H.S.A. Scholarship for the Midwife Teachers' Course. They are glad that Miss Smith was able to arrange to take the course on a part-time basis so that the hospital may still retain her services during the course.

Among the Committee's losses are the resignation from the House Committee of Brigadier E.de L. Young, who has left the district after many years' service to the hospital, and the sad death of Mr. C.A. Siggery, who was on the Group staff, but was the former Secretary of the Hospital.

The Camberley Orthopaedic Clinic has been completely redecorated. Its bright and cheerful appearance has drawn much favourable comment. Considerable improvements have also been made in the Physiotherapy Staffing position during the latter part of the period under review.

#### Venereal Diseases.

Free and confidential advice and treatment is available at

#### Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Women    2 - 7 p.m. Monday.  
            9.30 - 11 a.m. Thursday.

Men.     5 - 7 p.m. Tuesday.  
            5 - 7 p.m. Friday.

#### Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking.

Men.     5 p.m. Thursday.

# Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are available at the following centres:-

Farnham Chest Clinic now held at Northfield Hospital,  
Aldershot.  
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.

Guildford. Tower House, Epsom Road.  
Mondays & Wednesdays 1.30 p.m.  
Fridays 9.30 a.m.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### New cases and Mortality during 1957.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	4	6	-	1	-	-	1	-
35-44	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-54	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	16	13	1	1	2	1	1	-

Note:- New cases include fifteen transfers (Eight females and seven males)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on December 31st, 1957, suffering from Tuberculosis was 185, a decrease of nine compared with the previous year..

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Respiratory ... ..	96	67	163
Non-respiratory. ...	11	11	22



Midwifery.

There are eight midwives practising in the District as in the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Four maternity and child welfare clinics continued to be provided in the area with the addition in April, 1957 of a new clinic on the Council's Housing Estate on Old Dean Common. This Clinic was established in an adapted new house by arrangement between the Council and the Surrey County Council. At this stage the temporary clinic on Hospital Management Committee premises at Hawkedon, London Road, was discontinued.

Hawkedon Orthopaedic and Rheumatism Clinic.

Out-patients clinic - alternate Mondays.

Welfare Food Distribution.

The Poplars Clinic	...	...	Tuesday & Thursday 2-4 pm.
Blackdown Centre..	...	...	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Day's Store, Mytchett...	...	...	} Open shop hours.
Drug Store, Frimley	...	...	
From 3.4.57.			
1, Star Post Road.	...	...	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.

Laboratory facilities.

The Ministry of Health Public Laboratory Service continued to carry out pathological and bacteriological examinations; concurrently arrangements were made with the Public Analyst for all chemical work.

The following "Antigens" are available on application.

1. Diphtheria Antitoxin.
2. Diphtheria Prophylactic Formal Toxoid.
3. Diphtheria Prophylactic T.A.F.
4. Diphtheria-Pertussis Prophylactic.
5. Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis Prophylactic.
6. Whooping Cough Vaccine.
7. Streptococcus Antitoxin (Scarlatina).
8. Tetanus Toxoid.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

384 children were immunised and 289 re-immunised against Diphtheria during the year.

Some indication of the child population covered by these figures is estimated in the following age groups:-

approximately 13% immunised under one year of age.

,, 71% ,, between one and four years.

,, 72% ,, ,, five and fourteen years.

Whooping Cough.

361 children were immunised and 123 re-immunised against Whooping Cough during the year.

Scabies.

Clinics continued to be held as required at the Surrey County Council Welfare Centre, The Poplars, Frinley Road, Camberley.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE

YEAR - 1957.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The rapid development of the district throws a heavy burden on the refuse collection service, which year by year shows a consistent increase in the volume of material to be collected. Every effort has been made to maintain an efficient service but regularity of collection is still beset with many difficulties and problems. The availability of suitable manpower became a critical issue during the year, a review of which is included with general details of the service under the heading of Public Cleansing.

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the examination of all food premises throughout the Urban District very considerable progress and improvements have been made. The works involved have included structural alterations and additions to cafes and restaurants, provision shops and canteens, and generally the provision of new fitments including sinks, washbasins, hot and cold water supplies, refrigerators etc.. In addition, the surfacing of walls, floors and ceilings has been improved with new and attractive materials. Quite apart from the pleasing decorative effects, they enable a very high standard of cleanliness to be maintained, and provide an excellent background for the modern display and refrigeration units. The department offers an advisory service to all food traders contemplating improvement, alteration or rearrangement of premises; such assistance has been readily sought and has provided the basis of a close association with the industry, likewise a close liaison is maintained with the Planning Department whereby plans for approval are examined to co-ordinate compliance with the provisions of Food and Drugs legislation.

Whilst the Regulations dealing with food and food premises are comparatively new, I consider this legislation has been well received and food traders have shown a keen interest by their prompt compliance with the recommendations made by the Department.



During the post war years and since the easing of restrictions much has been achieved in the method of wrapping and packaging of foodstuffs which the public has been quick to appreciate. The practice of delivering milk from door to door from the churn and hand-can has long since been forgotten. This old method is outmoded and a safe supply of milk in a properly sealed container is available daily to every consumer. Unfortunately, milk bottles are not consumable in the sense a new container is available for each delivery, empty milk bottles have to be collected, cleansed and returned for subsequent use, and until some alternative type of container supersedes the old, the glass milk bottle will continue to be used. There are two points worthy of mention. The breakage factor is considerable and wastage to the trade substantial, but in the interest of supplying milk in the best possible condition to the consumer it is regarded as a necessity. Whilst the public welcomes and accepts these improvements, much is often taken for granted, with the result the milk bottle is frequently abused and misused as a receptacle for mineral oil, paint and other deleterious substances. Their recovery for re-use is often impracticable or too dangerous. The number of bottles collected in this way by tradesmen shows that many give scant attention to a reasonable and simple precaution to ensure that after emptying the contents the milk bottle (a food container) is rinsed in clean water and protected from further contamination in the interest of the community as a whole before return to the supplier for processing, sterilisation, and ultimate re-use.

Further details concerning the individual branches of the work of the department are set out in the following pages of the report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B.J.D. WARREN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER - Sources of Supply.

Water is supplied for the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company.

The supply is obtained from the Company's deep wells in the chalk at Greywell, near Odiham, Itchel, near Crondall, Beenham's Heath, near Wokingham, and from the Bagshot Sands at Frimley.

The Frimley water has a total hardness of 5.5 grains per gallon, and is subject to treatment by aeration, sand filtration and chlorination before being pumped into supply. The Company are required by statute to reduce the hardness of water supplied to a limit of 12 grains per gallon, and in view of this condition the supplies from Greywell and Beenham's Heath, each of which have a total hardness of 19.5 to 21 grains per gallon, are subjected to softening treatment by the lime process. It will be recalled that softening at Itchel was temporarily suspended by Order of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. This supply of water is now regularly softened to the Statutory limit by a base exchange plant of the latest type, installed by the Permutit Company.

### Purity of Supply.

All sources are practically sterile in the raw state before treatment, but a precautionary dose of chlorine is introduced into the normal process of treatment in conformity with modern waterworks practice. Samples of water from all sources are frequently and regularly examined.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING AND RAW MATERIAL RECOVERY.

### Refuse Collection.

Once again the major problem in maintaining an adequate regular collection centred on the manpower situation; it is evident that sufficient and suitable labour for this class of work becomes available only when there is some recession in demand in industry. When the service is viewed in its proper perspective as a vital public health measure rather than an amenity, the seriousness of this situation is apparent.

In February I was able to report that the manpower position was fairly satisfactory and that collections were nearer to 1939 standards than in any post-war period; by May, however, the picture was a very different one, a vehicle was standing idle and the remainder were understaffed and a very critical situation threatened to develop.

The Health Committee and the Council were kept fully informed on the manpower position and in February the former supported an incentive bonus scheme based on length of service and efficiency; whilst the Council fully appreciated the need for urgent action, the question of introduction of such a scheme was deferred. Owing to the worsening of the situation, the Council decided early in June to make urgent representations to the National Joint Industrial Council for authority to pay an excess rate of eleven shillings per week rising to twenty-two shillings after three years satisfactory service. After considerable delay and discussion at Officer level, the N.J.I.C. approved an excess rate of ten shillings per week provided the conditions obtaining were similar to those existing when the application was made. Some improvement had by then taken place and regular overtime working had helped to improve the frequency of collection and the Council did not implement the excess rate.

#### Disposal.

Approval in principle had been given in 1956 to the acquisition of heavy earth moving equipment capable of dozing and excavating to augment the old type 'Muledozer' which was no longer adequate to deal with the increased quantity of refuse; shortage of covering material also made it imperative to be in a position to excavate material on the site. The selection of the type of machines most appropriate was not an easy task and a number of machines were investigated. It was evident that 'fully tracked' vehicles had some operational advantages over those on pneumatic tyres but the initial cost was considerably higher and in my opinion maintenance costs would have been at a similarly higher level. Accordingly I did not feel justified in asking the Council to purchase a fully tracked vehicle at that juncture and a 'Chaseside Loadmaster' was selected and delivered early in the year.

Pest control (mainly flies) had been a serious problem for several years as a strain resistant to normal

insecticides had been proved to be breeding but, with the availability of more adequate covering material, a marked improvement was noted in the summer months.

Consideration was given during the year to transferring part of the tipping area to the Recreation Grounds Committee with a view to establishing a running track; this project was abandoned as the Council considered that it was of greater importance to prolong the life of the area for tipping purposes and the two could not be reconciled.

#### RAW MATERIAL RECOVERY.

Another successful year in this sphere resulted in a total income of £5,208 against an estimate of £5,000. Despite the continuation of the limitation clause imposed by the Thames Board Mills, the weight of paper sold was only 32 tons short of the highest recorded in the District.

Details of materials sold during the financial year ended 31.3.58 were as follows:-

	Tons.cwts.qrs.lbs.				£	s	d.
Waste Paper . . . . .	553	0	1	0	4,537	10	9.
Textiles. . . . .	18	16	2	18	473	17	5.
Non-ferrous metals. . .	1	2	0	4	101	9	7.
Ferrous scrap . . . . .	7	10	2	0	28	4	10.
Tip scrap . . . . .	29	15	1	0	29	15	3.
Scrap rubber. . . . .	1	1	2	18	7	19	10.
Wood Wool . . . . .	1	18	2	0	28	17	6.
Miscellaneous . . . . .	-	-	-	-		10	0.
	613	4	3	12	£5,208	5	2.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

##### MILK SUPPLY.

There are 4 producers of milk in the District but the majority of milk consumed in the area is provided by wholesalers outside the administrative area.



The number of milk producers and retailers operating in the Urban District is set out in the following table:-

No. of Registered Cowkeepers . . . . .	4
,, Retail Dealers. . . . .	16
,, Retail Purveyors operating from outside the area. . . . .	2
Licensed to Bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk. . .	1
,, Retail ,, ,, ,, . . . . .	10
,, Pasteurise Milk. . . . .	1
,, Retail Pasteurised Milk. . . . .	9
,, Retail Sterilised Milk . . . . .	4
Supplementary Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk . . . . .	1
Pasteurised Milk . . . . .	1
Sterilised Milk. . . . .	1

#### MILK SAMPLING.

All milks sold in the District are of course now designated and the general public should be assured of a safe supply. Seventy samples were taken during the year to ensure compliance with the prescribed standards and 66 were found satisfactory. In the four other instances involving pasteurised which did not comply, immediate investigation was made and the cause rectified, technical faults in the plant being responsible as distinct from carelessness or neglect by the operators.

School milks are included in the routine sampling.

The defective condition of some milk bottles in regular use was taken up with the vendors who co-operated fully in giving immediate attention to the matter.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The routine examination of foodstuffs for fitness for human consumption continues to be an important part of the Department's work. Traders invariably surrender voluntarily any food considered unfit and statutory action involving seizure and prosecution did not arise.

The schedule shows that the quantity and variety of foodstuff surrendered remained as extensive as in most years.

Close liaison continued with the Ministry of Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst relating to the fitness of food on any matters within their purview.

In the course of inspection at food premises, the following commodities were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered for destruction:-

FISH.

28 lbs. Fish.  
12 tins Fish.

MEAT.

122 lbs. Imported Beef.  
74 lbs. Imported Kidneys.  
17 lbs. English Ox Livers.  
66 lbs. Imported Lamb Livers.  
96 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. Corned Beef.  
143 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Luncheon Meat.  
1 lb. Stewed Steak.  
6 lbs. Jellied Veal.  
48 lbs. Cooked Ham.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. Meat & Egg.  
34 lbs. Sausages.

OTHER FOODS.

7 tins Apricots.  
1 tin Blackcurrants.  
2 tins Grapefruit.  
1 tin Grapefruit Juice.  
1 tin Jaffa Juice.  
2 tins Lichees.  
1 tin Mango Slices.  
2 tins Mandarin Oranges.  
3 bottles Orange Squash.  
1 tin Orange Juice.  
6 tins Peaches.  
1 tin Pears.  
4 tins Pineapple.  
5 tins Plums.  
2 tins Strawberries.  
1 tin Sausages.

OTHER FOODS (Continued).

2 tins Beans.  
1 tin Butter Beans.  
1 tin Carrots.  
29 tins Peas.  
23 tins Tomatoes.  
11 tins Tomato Juice.  
1 tin Apple Dumpling.  
1 tin Skimmed Milk.  
14 tins Evaporated Milk.  
18 bottles Salad Cream.  
8 bottles Sauces.  
5 tins Soup.  
2 jars Jam.  
1 tin Syrup.  
5 pkts. Junket Powder.  
1 jar Olives.  
1 jar Run Butter.  
1 jar Pickles.  
1 tin Paste.  
1 tin Cucumbers.

## FOOD POISONING.

Fortunately no outbreak of any serious cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. A number of suspected cases were followed up but in only two isolated cases was bacteriological confirmation obtained.

Early notification of suspected cases by medical practitioners enables prompt investigation to be carried out; whilst this leads to much abortive work, it is the policy of the Department that this procedure is preferable to running the risk of a major outbreak by which time important specimens may no longer be obtainable.

The following items were examined by the Ministry of Health Laboratory Service for the presence of 'pathogens' during the year:-

	<u>No. of samples.</u>
Chocolate Cream Gateux . . . .	1
Cream. . . . .	2
Cream Horns. . . . .	2
Cream Bun. . . . .	1
Cream Doughnut . . . . .	1
Ham. . . . .	3
French Pastries. . . . .	4
Japanaise. . . . .	1
Sausages . . . . .	1
Fish Meal. . . . .	2

In addition, items were submitted to the Public Analyst on five occasions when chemical contamination was suspected.

## REGISTRATION OF ICE CREAM PREMISES.

The number of dealers registered for sale of ice cream continued to increase, the number of registrations approved reaching 89.

Wholesale supplies in every case are from a limited number of reputable manufacturing companies.



Fifteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year with the following results:-

Grade 1 . . . . .	14
Grade 2 . . . . .	0
Grade 3 . . . . .	0
Grade 4 . . . . .	1

#### CLEAN FOOD.

##### Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

The detailed surveys of all food premises which were outstanding in 1956 were completed during the year.

I have already commented in some detail on this subject in the preface to this Report but would add one further comment. The Regulations aim at compelling the food handler to observe proper precautions in handling food but the habits of some customers in the shops fall short of the desired standard. Too often a customer can be seen to handle food whilst considering purchase and it is not easy for the proprietor or manager to object without giving offence. An appeal is made to the public to discontinue this practice.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLING.

A schedule of samples taken during the year is given in the following table.

The circumstances relating to the sixteen irregular samples were considered in detail by the Committee and in no instance was it considered necessary to take legal proceedings. It is noteworthy that eleven of the sixteen arose primarily from the food or drug having been kept in stock for unreasonable periods.

-19-  
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article.	Analysed.			Adulterated or Irregular.		
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.
Aspirin tablets . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Balsam of Aniseed . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	2
Biscuits. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Biscuits, Chocolate . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Bronchial Mixture . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cheese Spread . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken, Curried. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chicken, Minced . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Chocolate Milk Flavouring	-	1	1	-	-	-
Claret Consumme . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Confectionery, Sugar. . .	-	3	3	-	-	-
,, Flour, (Banbury Tarts)	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cordial . . . . .	-	5	5	-	1	1
Cream . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Curry Powder. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Drink Crystals. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Epsom Salt Tablets. . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Eucalyptus Oil, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Gelatine. . . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-
Golden Raising Powder . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Honey . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Pudding . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Junket Powder . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Ketchup, Tomato . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lard. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lemon Juice . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mate. . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Milk. . . . .	21	2	23	-	-	-
,, (Channel Island) . . .	4	-	4	-	-	-
Milk Shake Powder . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mustard Continental . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orangeade Powder. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Paste . . . . .	-	4	4	-	-	-
Pickle - Sweet. . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pickling Spice. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon, Potted. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salts; Celery; Garlic; Onion)	-	3	3	-	-	-
Salt Substitute . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Sauce . . . . .	-	3	3	-	-	-
,, Tomato . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Soupmix . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soups (Kidney; Oxtail; Cream of Chicken)	-	4	4	-	1	1
Tapioca Flakes. . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	-
Thyme . . . . .	-	1	1	-	1	1
Vinegar . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS . . . . .	27	66	93	1	15	16

PEST CONTROL.

Rodent destruction.

A total of 321 premises were treated for rat and mice infestation during the year.

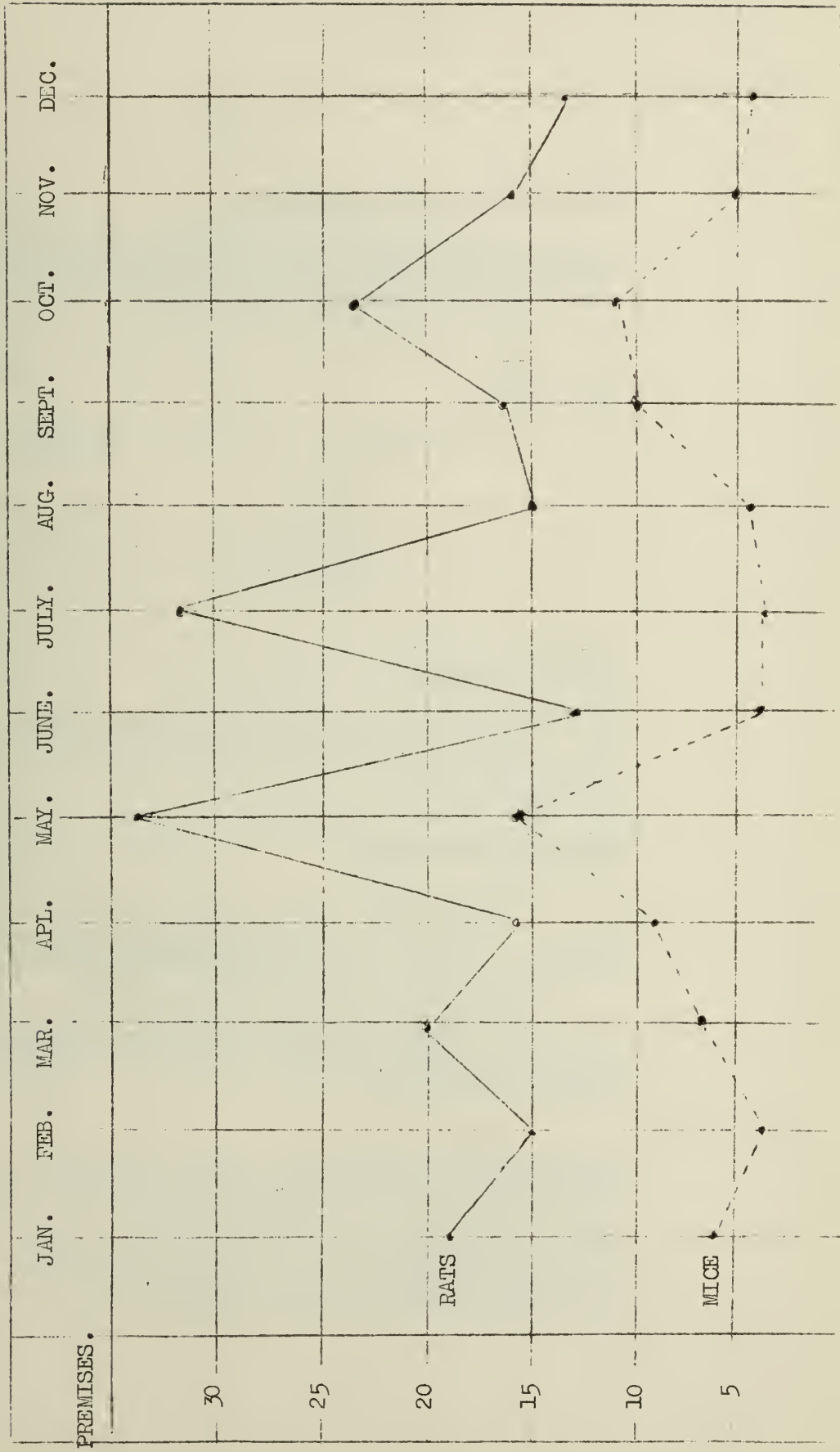
Sewer test baiting.

In view of the satisfactory results of the sewer test baiting in recent years, and the infestation being confined to the area of Victoria Avenue and Alexandra Avenue, Camberley, it was agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to forego the Annual Test baiting for the year 1957 and carry out a maintenance treatment on the section of sewer previously infested.

Premises treated as result of complaints received and investigations made during the year 1957.				
R A T S.				
Dwellings (incl. Council houses)	Business Premises (Shops etc.)	Council Properties (other than houses)	Farms & Small-holdings.	TOTAL.
189	36	16	4	245
M I C E.				
47	29	Nil	Nil	76

# RODENT CONTROL - YEAR 1957.

Infestations treated - per month.



Fly Control - School Canteens.

All Canteen Kitchens used by the Surrey Education Committee were sprayed on a rechargeable basis early in the summer with a residual insecticide.

Other pests.

Other properties disinfested included:-

Bees . . . . .	1
Cockroaches. . .	.17
Flies. . . . .	1
Mosquitoes . . .	1
Wasps. . . . .	.23

Mosquito Control.

Watercourses, ditches and ponds in the District where mosquitoes are known to be breeding were sprayed during the season.

HOUSE LONGHORN BEETLE.

The advisory service was continued and was still much in demand; some delay in dealing with requests for surveys was again inevitable as this work must at times be set aside in favour of statutory duties.

79 primary surveys (almost double the previous year's figure) were carried out together with re-examination of other properties.

Early in the year I was approached by the Scientific and Industrial Research Department (Forest Products Research Laboratory) to give facilities for a representative from New Zealand to visit the District in order to discuss with me the experiences gained as the incidence of *hylotrupes bajulus* was causing the New Zealand Government Authorities some misgiving.



In May, 1957, Dr. Bryant, Deputy Director of the Wood Technological Division of the Forestry Commission of New South Wales came to Camberley and I had great pleasure in placing at his disposal all information available and also in arranging for him to visit properties and see cvarying types of infestation. These facilities were greatly appreciated by Dr. Bryant.

#### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

##### Clean Air Act, 1956.

Sections 3, 10, 11 and 18 came into force on 31st December, 1956.

During the year complaints were received from residents concerning emission of dark smoke from a factory chimney in the area. This building had for some time been under the observations of the Department and the technical aspect of the problem was under discussion with the Managing Director of the Company concerned. Towards the end of the year substantial alterations and improvements had been made to the boiler including the installation of an automatic underfeed stoking appliance and a change over made to an improved grade of fuel.

##### Atmospheric Pollution Recording.

The Council continued to act as an official recording authority on behalf of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research ( Fuel Research Station ) and appointed delegates to attend the meetings of the Standing Co-operating Body.

One daily smoke filter continued to be maintained and three new instruments for recording sulphur gases were brought into use on 1st January, 1957.

It is hoped to produce a provisional scientific report on the trends noted after five years operation.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

No additional accommodation was provided during the year, the approved enlargement of the Frimley premises not being commenced.

Substantial damage to the roof of the London Road conveniences (near the Frimley Road junction) put the accommodation out of use for several weeks. The damage arose during a gale and was caused by a falling tree on nearby War Department land. No compensation was recoverable.

For the first time in any convenience in the District, adequate hand washing facilities were provided for both sexes at the Obelisk Street Car Park conveniences. The installation was completed in mid-December and comment on public reaction will be included in my next report.

The London Road Recreation Ground conveniences continued to be extensively used by passing motorists and coach parties particularly in the summer months. The accommodation, provided years ago on a limited scale for local needs, is now quite inadequate and in consequence it is at times impossible to maintain as high a standard of hygiene as could be desired. The attention of the Council has been drawn to this problem and instructions given that an alternative site should be investigated. No suitable solution has yet been found as extension of the existing building on to the attractive garden layout of the remainder of the frontage would be unfortunate.

It is again regretted that the standard of hygiene of some users still left much to be desired and senseless malicious damage continued despite the introduction of Byelaws on 1st January, 1957.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954.

Steady progress continued to be made in dealing with the programme prepared under Section 1. A schedule of properties dealt with under Closing or Demolition Order procedure is appended. All outstanding properties in the Prospect Place/Plantation Row area which were in this category were brought under control during the year.



RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act came into operation in July, 1957.

12 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair (Form I) during the year.

Action taken as at 31st December, 1957 was as follows:-

No. of decisions not to issue certificates . . .	Nil.
No. of decisions to issue certificates in respect of	
(a) Some but not all defects. . . . .	11.
(b) All defects . . . . .	1.
No. of undertakings given . . . . .	6.
No. of undertakings refused . . . . .	Nil.
Certificates issued . . . . .	1.
Outstanding at end of year. . . . .	5.

(Of the five outstanding, 2 undertakings were subsequently accepted and three certificates issued).

No applications by landlords for cancellation were received.

MORTUARY.

No further progress was made during the year in the long term proposals to provide adequate accommodation in place of the existing mortuary at Frimley which is badly sited and in all other respects quite unsatisfactory on modern standards. The need for improvement has been fully appreciated by the Council for some years but post-war control in capital expenditure has hindered implementation of any new scheme.

My previous comments on the existing facilities were supported by the Pathologist who made strong written representations on this subject during the year and stated, inter alia,

"I shudder to think what an impression the present building gives to relatives who have to come and identify their near and dear ones.....Under modern standards this

mortuary is not fit for the dead to lie in let alone for the living to perform a post mortem there.....a new and properly constructed mortuary is needed for Cemberley and District. "

As a short term improvement the installation of a new double drainer sink, Gas water heater, window screens, towel rail etc. and general redecoration was approved at an estimated cost of £140.

Considerable staff problems arose in the early part of the year owing to the illness of the part-time attendant, an elderly man who had retired from full-time service with the Council; difficulty was experienced in obtaining a substitute for attendance at post mortem examinations. The assistance of the Clerk to the Windlesham Parish Council in permitting the casual employment from time to time of the Bagshot mortuary attendant was greatly appreciated.

The attendant died in May and I was fortunate in obtaining a female part-time attendant with previous experience of the work as a state registered nurse.

Twenty-three postmortem examinations were carried out during the year.

#### PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 - 1936.

Forty-nine licences were issued during the year, sanctioning the storage of petroleum spirit or petroleum mixtures in the form of cellulose.

Storage for bulk supplies of petroleum spirit is provided in underground steel tanks varying in capacity from 250 to 2,000 gallons. Cellulose paint spraying mixtures are stored in metal containers of one to five gallon capacity- bulk supplies of these commodities are kept in brick, metal or other approved fireproof structures.

Total fees received for licences £32.10.0d.

#### PETROLEUM (CONVEYANCE BY ROAD) REGULATIONS, 1957.

These Regulations came into force on July 1st. requiring additional safety precautions to be observed in

bulk delivery of petroleum spirit into storage tanks. The precise responsibilities of the petroleum company representative and the person receiving the spirit are now clearly defined and a certificate is required to be completed prior to commencement of delivery.

The additional precautions are those clearly shown to be necessary following the Report of Sir Laurence Rivers Dunne, M.C. on the disastrous explosion and fire at a Bristol garage in November 1951.

#### HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

Twenty-eight licences were issued during the year.

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences were issued.

#### GAME LICENCES.

Five licences were issued.

#### STATUTORY PROCEEDINGS.

Statutory action under Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936 was authorised by the Council but it was found practicable to make some progress with the matter informally. The nuisance arose at a house occupied by one man, the property having already been dealt with under Demolition Order procedure. The premises were in an advanced state of disrepair and the occupier had lost any sense of living to a normal standard. (This man was rehoused by the Council during 1958 in a reasonably fit house in a redevelopment area which had been purchased for eventual demolition and has made a noteworthy effort to rehabilitate himself).



HOUSING ACTS, 1936 and 1957.

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PART II

STATUTORY ACTION.

Formal action under Part II of the 1936 Act was taken in respect of the undermentioned properties:-

CLOSING ORDERS.

The Bungalow and Avenue Cottage, The Avenue, Camberley.  
3, 4, 5, Castle Mews, Castle Road, Camberley.  
249, Frimley Green Road, Frimley Green.  
7, Frimley Street, Frimley.  
24, Frimley Road, Camberley.  
63, 64, 81, 82, London Road, Camberley.  
34, 36, 38, 40, Obelisk Street, Camberley.  
2, 6, Osnaburgh Cottages, London Road, Camberley.  
7, 8, Osnaburgh Cottages, Plantation Row, Camberley.  
27, Park Street, Camberley.  
16a, 20, 20a, Plantation Row, Camberley.  
6, 7, 8, Prospect Place, London Road, Camberley.  
9, 10, 11, 12, Sturt Road, Frimley Green.  
2, Vale Road, Camberley.  
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, Westcott Cottages, Obelisk Street, Camberley.  
Bungalow, Woodend Road, Deepcut.

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED.

58, Frimley Road, Camberley.  
Oak Bungalow, Guildford Road, Frimley Green.  
Bedford Cottage, The Hatches, Frimley Green.  
1, Prospect Bungalow, London Road, Camberley.  
20, Princess Street, Camberley.

UNDERTAKINGS IN LIEU OF DEMOLITION ORDER RESCINDED.

St. Ann's Lodge, Middleton Road, Camberley.



# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. -----

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

	<u>Inspections.</u>
Inspections re Housing Defects . . . . .	653
,, under Housing Acts . . . . .	67
Inquiries and visits in cases of	
Infectious Diseases & Food Poisoning . .	430
Visits re disinfection . . . . .	22
Water supplies . . . . .	9
Watercourses . . . . .	33
Piggeries and other animals. . . . .	68
Food Premises (All classes). . . . .	659
Moveable dwellings . . . . .	9
Factories. . . . .	168
Theatres . . . . .	1
Refuse collection, disposal and salvage. . . .	1,133
Schools. . . . .	17
Petroleum Inspections. . . . .	86
Public Conveniences. . . . .	266
Rats and Mice Destruction. . . . .	416
Mortuary . . . . .	27
Burials (under National Assistance Act,1948) . .	6
Survey - House Longhorn Beetle . . . . .	94
Disinfestation . . . . .	127
Diphtheria Immunisation. . . . .	4
Atmospheric Pollution. . . . .	59
Rent Act, 1957 . . . . .	29

## VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Houses inspected . . . . .	17
,, disinfested . . . . .	17
No. of dirty premises. . . . .	1
Other pests. . . . .	26

## NOTICES SERVED (Excluding verbal warnings)

No. of informal notices served . . . . .	132
,, ,, ,, complied with. . . . .	124
,, statutory ,, served . . . . .	Nil
,, ,, ,, complied with. . . . .	Nil
,, Court proceedings . . . . .	Nil





FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

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PART I OF THE ACT.

1.- INSPECTIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises.	No. on Regis- ter.	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	88	168	9	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A. (excl.out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL . . . . .	88	168	9	Nil

2.- CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Re-med-ied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec-tor.	By H.M. Inspec-tor.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) . .	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2). . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient . . . . .	4	4	-	4	-
(b) unsuitable or defective.	11	11	-	5	--
(c) not separate for sexes .	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) . . . . .	5	5	-	5	-
TOTAL . . . . .	22	22	-	15	Nil

In addition to the abovementioned action, eight certificates as to means of escape in case of fire were issued under Section 34 of the Act.

